





The General Assembly.

The General Assembly, after an adjourned session of forty-two days, closed its labors on Monday morning last, having accomplished an amount of work heretofore unknown in the history of our legislative bodies. It has been somewhat popular for a few of the press of the State to expend copious supplies of very poor wit at this body, which has reflected more upon themselves than upon the Legislature, but we are prepared to affirm from a personal acquaintance with several, and a more patriotic and industrious body never assembled within the walls of the Capitol, and while there may be an unusual absence of the names of those who have heretofore distinguished themselves in the political annals of our State, still the intelligence and ability of the Legislature has been manifested in very many of the laws which have been enacted.

In the general demoralized condition of the country, it was not to be expected that the Legislature of the General Assembly should be entirely free from infection, and the wonder rather is that it did not partake more of radicalism upon certain matters of State policy than was the fact. Some bills have been passed that the more considerate of our people will doubtless deplore, while other measures failed, which will be a source of regret hereafter; but upon the whole the Legislature which has just adjourned has left a record of which its members have no reason to be ashamed.

It has been our endeavor by publishing the daily reports of the proceedings, letters upon the most interesting subjects before the two Houses, and the more important acts passed, to keep our readers fully advised of what their public servants have been doing, but during the last few days of the session this has been impossible on account of the very great press of business, mostly however of an unimportant local nature.

The Fayetteville and Florence, and the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad bills were both passed, but the former, with the sections requiring the Public Treasurer to subscribe five thousand dollars of stock payable in the second mortgage bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and the latter with the sections requiring the Treasurer to subscribe a similar amount payable in the stock of the North Carolina Railroad, stricken out. With these amendments the bills had no opponents.

On Saturday Mr. Leach introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the call of a Convention. The intention of the gentleman was merely to test the strength of the question, as there was not at the time of its introduction enough members in the House to pass it, were all present to vote in the affirmative, two-thirds of each House being required, and barely enough in the Senate. The bill was rejected in the Senate by a vote of nine against, and twenty-seven in favor of it; thirty-three being required to pass it. It is, however, worthy of notice that the radicals in that body voted in the negative. Others recorded their votes, against the proposition as being unwilling, at the end of the session, without deliberation and without consultations with their constituents, to take a step so pregnant with important events and contemplating such radical and fundamental changes.

The Legislature adjourned to meet again on the third Monday in August, but the reason for this adjourned session, as we formerly stated, was entirely connected with matters of State policy, and in no way connected with Federal politics. What may take place in the next six months no one can tell, and whether the present General Assembly will ever meet again, is, we think, a matter of much doubt. We will not permit ourselves to make any gloomy forebodings, but trust they may assemble according to their adjournment, and their legislation may redound to the welfare and prosperity of the State.

We cannot close this article without referring to the ability and industry of our country members. The legislation of the past Fall and Winter will evince better than we can tell how much our people have cause to be proud of their immediate representatives. We surely can make New Hanover no better wish, so far as her material prosperity may be connected with the action of our General Assemblies, than that she may always be as well represented as she was in Col's HALL and COWAN, and Major McClammy.

The Stay Law.

We publish to-day the decision of his Honor, Judge Barnes, delivered at Martin Superior Court last week, declaring the unconstitutionality of the "Stay Law" recently passed by the Legislature. That body did not have much confidence in its legality, and for this reason fixed a meeting just subsequent to the adjournment of the Summer Term of the Supreme Court. It thus appears their fears were well founded. We understand that other Judges on the circuit pay no attention to this enactment, and the consequence is that this act may prove a snare to the people. We know its framers and advocates passed it in order to give time to the debtors of the State, and hoped they had effected a relief so much demanded by the wants of the people.

Whether or not the Convention Stay Law be constitutional, it was regarded as a measure founded in justice, and there seemed to be a universal agreement to hold it as a sacred compromise between the creditor and debtor, and so far as we know, it has never been attacked. Judge Barnes strongly intimates in his opinion that the Convention did have the power to grant the powers contained in their act, and, if any conclusions upon the subject can be drawn from his decision, they are in favor of the Convention ordinance. We therefore would urge our friends against whom writs are returned to the Spring Term of the Superior Courts on debts acknowledged to be due, to pay the tenth thereof, as required under the Convention law, or otherwise they may lose the benefits and delays of that act.

The Military Act.

The final passage of the bill "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" under the veto of the President makes it the law of the land. However much every true patriot may view with awe the subversion of the political rights and State governments of ten millions of people, we, whose rights and governments are taken from us, have something more to do than stand in sullen silence or regale in idle speculation as to the fate of constitutional liberty and republican government. The terrible facts of our situation stare us in the face, and it behooves every man in the South to give them the thought their pressing importance demands.

There seems to be more or less uncertainty in the minds of many as to the real features of the act, and in order to familiarize our readers with this measure, and the Constitutional amendment, to which reference is made in the fifth section of the act, we republish both, to which we prefix such explanations as suggest themselves to us, or which have been gathered from sources entitled to respect.

It will be seen by the most hasty perusal of the act that its military rule is the leading and principal feature, and the civil existence of the present State governments is only provisional in its character and entirely dependent upon the will of Congress, and its authority and powers limited by the will of the Department Commander. The third feature of the act is the mode by which the people of the Military Districts can rid themselves of both the Military and Provisional governments and form a permanent one, as States of the Union.

The third and fourth sections contain the authority granted to the Brigadier, or Major General who may be appointed to command the Military District. This Commander is empowered to organize military commissions and tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, and he may also allow local civil tribunals for the same purpose. So far, then, as the rights of person, life and liberty are concerned, the Commander, when he thinks necessary, can deprive the citizen of his right of trial by jury, and as the act distinctly says "that it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property," we are not certain that it will not give such officer the same power in regard to property, though evidently the primary object aimed at was the trial of offenders against the criminal laws. We suppose, therefore, the Commander will allow all the local civil tribunals to exercise their present powers, but in all matters of a criminal nature, if not those of a civil, their jurisdiction will be subject to the review of such officer or the subordinates he may select for that purpose.

It would seem from the sixth section that the provisional governments were to last until the people of these States shall be by law admitted to representation, subject, however, to be modified, abolished, or superseded by the United States, which we suppose at present is Congress. But an examination of the fifth section will show that the provisional governments do not remain the same as the present State governments. It appears to be a matter of doubt whether the act interferes with the rights of those at present in office or not, or whether it refers to municipal governments at all. While an act prescribing pains and penalties should be most liberally construed towards those affected by it, still, from the positions taken by its leading friends in the debates pending its passage, and the spirit manifested by its enactment, we have but little to expect on this score. We are therefore prepared to see that it is construed to apply to the municipal governments as well as to those now in office under authority of elections by the people.

It is clear, however, that in all future elections under the Provisional Government the voters are "the male citizens of the State, twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in the State for one year previous to the day of election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at the common law." It is clearly evident that so long as the government remains provisional, so far as this State is concerned, as the same is true with all the excluded States, except Tennessee, there will be universal suffrage, for there is no law with us disfranchising any one for participation in the late war. But under the proviso of this section this universal suffrage does not extend to any elections looking to a reconstruction of the State under the act, for in the election of delegates to the Convention, the first step laid down in the reconstruction programme, those who are ineligible to office are also disqualified from voting.

Under the Provisional Government, although the suffrage is limited only by age, sex and crime, there is a restriction as to office, as those who are eligible, and none others, under the provisions of the third article of the Constitutional Amendment, are eligible under the Provisional Government. Persons disqualified under that article are those who held the following offices previous to the war and subsequently engaged in it, or gave aid and comfort to those who did, viz: members of Congress; officers of the United States; Legislative, Executive and Judicial officers of the State. There seems to be some doubt as to what a legal construction is hard to arrive at. In this State there are no other Judicial officers but Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and Justices of the Peace, and certainly this embraces sufficient of the intelligence and worth of this State to satisfy our most malignant haters.

The act seems only to change our suffrage laws while we remain in a provisional state, and does not extend but restricts the qualifications for office. If this view be correct, while the Provisional Government remains in force, negroes are not eligible to office. The rest of the act refers to the mode by which a permanent government is to be set in operation and established, all of which are very plain and simple directions and easily understood, except as to the

State Medical Society.

The minutes of the proceedings of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, held at Raleigh in June last, have just been published at this office and distributed. The next meeting will be held at Tarboro, on the 15th of May of this year, and will, we trust, be more numerous attended. The following are the officers for the present year:

For President, Dr. W. G. Thomas, Wilmington; For Vice-President, Dr. E. Burke Ray, Raleigh; For Secretary, Dr. J. W. Jones, Raleigh; For Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Dr. S. S. Satchell, New Hanover; For Treasurer, Dr. C. W. Graham, Duplin; and for Librarian, Dr. M. Whitehead.

The Society was organized in the year 1849, at Raleigh, by a few of those devoted, heroic, medical gentlemen, who have adhered tenaciously, and from the highest motives, to its interests from that time to the present. It was incorporated by the Legislature in 1859, and at the same time a State Board of Medical Examiners was instituted, of which we shall have something to say hereafter. The Society and the Board have grown steadily in strength, popularity, influence and public confidence, as their workings have been seen and their purposes understood. To improve the health and prolong the lives of the people

to make known the laws of Hygiene and to urge their adoption; to shield the public from medical impostors, and to advance true medical science, and elevate the medical profession are the objects and the only objects of these honored and useful organizations, with the County auxiliary Medical Societies. But we remember well when, years ago, these medical movements were first started in this State, and how ignorant or designing men, bruted it over the whole State that the objects of these medical associations were to raise the medical fees and charges, and to impose upon the people. And even now an occasional medical demagogue repeats the slander in the presence of deluded victims of his arrogance and meanness. But the falsehood is too palpable, and the State Medical Society has too long ago lived it wholly down, to need any further refutation now. The general character of the leading members is an endorsement of the unselfish, human, and noble objects of the North Carolina Medical Society. Not a few of its members were in the Southern army in the late war, undergoing every hardship and sacrifice that patriotism or humanity could suggest, often exposed from choice to the raging fire of the enemy, in order to aid our cause or to save the life of some wounded soldier, and bringing back home after all was over, injured health, shattered constitutions and empty purses as the price of devotion to duty, to medical science and to country.

The object of the Society being thus important and only for good, it is to be hoped that the members of the Medical Profession over the whole State, will manifest an increasing interest in its welfare and progress. They ought, if they love their profession, to take more interest in its proceedings, attend more numerous its meetings, and show more zeal in organizing county auxiliary Societies, and in attendance upon their meetings. These Societies are eminently calculated to encourage and develop the medical talent of the State, and by the regulation of the State Society of requiring from its members reports on the medical topography and prevailing epidemics and diseases of various localities in the State, great advantage is derived to medical science—physicians are better able to treat disease—and the public are thus benefited in various ways. Thus it is, that by the rich contributions of the State Medical Society for a long series of years to the noble cause of medical science, in conjunction with the North Carolina Medical Journal, formerly in existence, the medical literature of the State has been greatly enriched, and a better *esprit de corps* maintained in the profession. But the ravages of the war have played sad havoc in the Medical as well as in other pursuits and professions, and *reform, improvement, more decision, and a higher moral principle* should be the rallying cry of all practitioners who love this humane and noble profession. The State Society, so influential for good in the past in all these respects, promises still greater good in the future, and as a co-laborer in the field of Medical improvement, we hope, at no distant day, to see in successful operation a Medical Journal in North Carolina. Various Medical enterprises of a public character have been favorably started in other States since the war, and no good reasons exist why similar ones should not commence in this State.

Enterprise.

We heard yesterday a new interpretation of the word enterprise, which we think ought to be published. A stranger entered the counting-room of one of our commission houses recently, and expressed a desire to purchase a certain fertilizer to a considerable amount. The proprietor was polite and ready to negotiate. The stranger inquired the *terms*, and was informed that they were cash, except in a few instances where parties were well-known and responsible, and then the terms were half cash and half on short time. The stranger then modestly proposed to buy *wholly* on time, and being informed that such terms were out of the question, he indignantly announced his intention of bestowing his patronage on some more *enterprising* house, and left with the benediction of the merchant and amidst the suppressed laughter of the employees. We have heard our merchants charged with many sins, and among them a want of enterprise. We have all ways denied the latter charge, but hereafter we will be more particular.

Graduated with Honor.

In the list of Graduates of the Medical College of the University of the State of New York, we see the names of several North Carolinians, and we are gratified to observe that these representatives of our "Military District" are mentioned with honor. Three of them received certificates of honor for attending a fuller course of instruction than that usually followed by students, and one of these, Mr. Wm. H. Johnston, received two prizes (cases of Surgical Instruments) for the excellent examination undergone by him.

Slender—Slender.

The following remarks in the Senate of our State, a few days since, in reply to certain slanders of the Hon. W. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, were laid aside for publication, and have been temporarily overlooked. Our people and presses have so frequently denied the base slanders by which the politicians of the North are manufacturing political capital against us that such action may be regarded more than useless.

We are glad, however, to publish the official denial of the representatives of our people in the only body in which they now have representation, of the base slanders against them in the "high places" of the nation spoken with such unconcern by an "honorable" Congressman, because, forsooth, there was no one present who could denounce the falsehoods as they deserved. If no regard for the unrepresented and slandered people can induce such men against this course, it was to be hoped a decent respect for their personal reputation would restrain them.

From the Raleigh Sentinel, Feb. 23.

HON. W. D. KELLY, OF PA.—NORTH CAROLINA SENATE.

On yesterday the following proceedings occurred in our Senate: Mr. Clark, of Edgecombe, asked leave of the Senate to notice some very gross charges on his constituents, contained in a speech, delivered in the Congress of the United States, on the 14th of Feb., 1867, by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and from the speech the following extract: "Near Tarboro, two children, girls, one eleven and the other thirteen years of age, were last summer appointed to be starved and half dead by the orders of the wife of the man to whom they are now attached, the master and owner of the murdered woman. Recent information shows that these children, who are still held in bondage, are nearly starved and half dead, the only garment they wore, while picking cotton in the inclement weather of December, was a straight gown, short in the skirt, and with short sleeves with neither shoes, stockings, nor buttons."

I represent the people and locality alluded to in this extract, and I state here, that it made no throughout the length and breadth of this land, that there is not a word of truth in the above; and I have never heard of any circumstance or rumor upon which such a charge could be fabricated, and my colleagues in the other branch of the Legislature, Messrs. Baker and Woodard, join me in this testimony, and their numbers add to this foul slander, and we invite and challenge any investigation into it.

The charges are made in the Halls of Congress to provoke hostile legislation on the very people who are thus arraigned, where they have no representation, and are denied all opportunity of being heard in their own defense, and when Mr. Kelly brings forward such charges, under such circumstances, I humbly conceive he is at least guilty of a greater wrong than the one he imputes to those defenseless people.

I will further state, that there has been as little criminal lawlessness in my county as in any locality in the United States, even in the refined district represented by Mr. Kelly himself. The rights of the freedmen are respected. They are well paid for their services, behave well and seem contented; and such is the reputation of my county for correct conduct and liberal wages to negroes, that there has been no considerable immigration of freedmen to the county in quest of employment. Comparatively very few have been on the criminal docket, and the rights and positions of both races are mutually respected, to the manifest benefit of both parties.

The following extract is from the same speech:

"Near Hillsborough, in Orange county, in November of 1866, a freedman who had raised a small quantity of corn, and a few of his family, assisted him in shucking it. In the evening while the party were singing and dancing, a rebel named 'C'—heard the music, armed himself with a gun, and deliberately shot one of the number, killing him almost instantly. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of 'accidental homicide,' and the matter rested there."

Mr. Berry, of Orange, said: Touching the shooting of a freedman in the county of Orange, it is not true in fact. It is true that a man was shot; but not under the circumstances stated in the speech alluded to. The freedman, who was named 'C', was waked up late at night by the noise and rudeness of the freedmen in a house close to his residence. He warned them to cease their bad behavior and retire to their homes. They refused to obey his order; it was dark and he detected a gun, intending to alarm and disperse the crowd, but with no intention of shooting any one, and was not aware that anybody was shot until some hours afterwards. He is a man about 65 years of age, peaceable and quiet in his intercourse with everybody; is a gentleman in high and character, and has been for years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an elder in that Church. It is a grave charge, that the civil authorities have taken no notice of the act, or that the matter rests without investigation. My attention was called to this charge by the work of Orange County, and on inquiry, I was informed that the party had been bound over to answer the charge at our next term of the Superior Court which takes place the second Monday in March next.

Mr. Speaker, being the representative from the county of Orange, I am bound to state to the Senate the facts as they exist.

Mr. Perkins, of Pitt, said—The Senator from Edgecombe having alluded to the speech of the Hon. William D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 14th, 1867, I refer to page 14th of his printed speech, and to the acts of some citizens of my county. Justice demands that I should state what are the facts. Messrs. Drew & Co. made a partial verbal engagement for the rent of a plantation for the year 1866, but the engagement fell through from the fact that Messrs. Drew & Co. failed to make their first payment, according to the understanding. It is not true, so far as I know, that Mr. Carney or any one else ever threatened me with the burning of my dwelling or out-buildings on account of renting my land to Northern men.

Messrs. Drew & Co., having failed to comply with their engagement, I rented in a few days, the same plantation to Messrs. Clapp, (of the Freedmen's Bureau) Esterbrook & Porter, all Northern men, for the year 1866, and they lived on the plantation, cultivated it with a large number of freedmen and made a large crop of cotton. I have on several occasions Messrs. Clapp & Co. were in company with Mr. Carney at deer hunting with him; and I have yet to learn that any of the firm ever threatened me with the burning of my dwelling or out-buildings on account of renting my land to Northern men.

I have said this much in defense of my county, Pitt (improperly quoted Beaufort), to correct a false representation, which might be made to our prejudice, as we desire emigration among us, of good, thrifty and industrious men, and I believe Northern men, Union men, or freedmen, are as safe in Pitt county as in any section of the State.

There are some statements in this portion of Mr. Kelly's speech that are true, to wit: A negro boy was killed in the neighborhood by some one unknown, and a Federal officer was shot on going to the house of

Reddie Carney for the purpose of arresting him, and who persisted in going upstairs in search of said Carney after being warned by the wife not to go up. The officer started up stairs and was fired upon from the head of the stairway, was wounded, and subsequently died on my premises, at that time rented to Messrs. Clapp, Esterbrook & Porter. The military have investigated the case and I believe disposed of it. As to the killing of the negro boy, &c., Mr. Carney could not have possibly told Mr. Drew that he killed him; as I was in Goldsboro' at that time with Mr. Drew, when we were informed by a gentleman just from the country, that such a homicide had been committed, and Mr. Drew went immediately North and never saw Mr. Carney afterwards. As to the killing of the two boys by Mr. Carney, I never heard of it.

I will further state that during the present year, as well as the last, a number of plantations are, and were rented to Northern men who successfully carried on farming on a large scale.

Usurping a Title.

Parson Brownlow issued a proclamation recently notifying the bad people that he intended to wipe them out, and he signs himself, Commander-in-Chief, &c. We submit that the person is not yet entitled to that designation, as we have not heard of the abdication of his master.

By the way, speaking of the parson as an officer, "reminds us of a little joke."—There was a very eccentric old gentleman who once lived at a certain sea-port, and who, though a little profane, was a regular attendant at church, and entertained a great reverence for the ministry. In the same place was a fellow who occupied the position of master of a machine shop, and assumed sometimes to officiate in church during the absence of the regular preacher.—The old gentleman knew him to be a great scamp, and was horrified at his undertaking such business. So one day the old gentleman, walking up the aisle of the church, saw the scamp rise in the pulpit to officiate. Stopping suddenly, he called out to him "who are you, sir?" "I am master of the machine shop, and deacon of the church." "Master of hell, and deacon of damnation! Come out of that pulpit immediately." The meeting adjourned.

Agricultural Chemistry.

Dr. Baie has promised to report for our columns the results of his analysis of the soils and manures which may be made by him; and, although this is not an agricultural journal, in the strict sense of the word, yet we take great pleasure in publishing such articles as will have a tendency to advance the interest of the farmer and increase the products of the soil.

The following is an analysis made by Dr. Baie, some years ago, of the Blue Marl or Green Sand of Black Rock on the Cape Fear river:

Silica or Sand.....	50.6 per cent.
Phosphate of Lime.....	11 "
Carbonic Lime.....	28 "
Phosphate of Magnesia.....	8 "
Potash.....	6 "
Total.....	100.0

The Blue Marl has proved to be one of the best fertilizers in the whole land, and the quantity is inexhaustible. I have examined, says Dr. B., some samples richer than the above, as this was taken from the top to see if it was worth putting on the land.

Is it Yours?

The following item of local intelligence is taken from the N. Y. Times. We publish it, supposing it to be barely possible that the owner of the property may reside in this "Military District":

"Superintendent Kennedy has just received from Major Greig, Head Constable of Liverpool, a photograph of a very splendid gold loop brooch, with pendant and scroll. It is studded over with brilliant diamonds set in a frame of gold. The photograph is sent to this country for the purpose of finding an owner for the jewel, it having been taken possession of by the English Police under circumstances that led them to believe it to have been stolen."

The Raleigh Sentinel.

The first number of the *Sentinel* in its enlarged and improved shape reached us on Wednesday. The improvement is very marked, and we are pleased to see that the *Sentinel* has assumed that size and appearance which its sterling worth merits. It is almost a *fac-simile* of the *Journal* in appearance, and is of very nearly the same proportions.

We trust that it may continue to flourish and meet with that success it deserves.

Nebraska.

The President has issued his proclamation declaring Nebraska as forming one of the States of the American Union.

HULLS FERRY.

We are authorized and requested to state that the Ferry at Hulls is ready to carry passengers over the river at that point on and after Monday next, Court week.

The Legislative Stay Law Declared Invalid.

Judge Barnes' Decision.

At Martin Superior Court of the present week, the interesting question of the validity of the recent Legislative Stay Law was presented to Judge Barnes, and as it involved grave considerations, he reduced his opinion to writing. At the request of the Bar, he kindly consented to furnish a copy for publication:

Opinion of David A. Barnes, Judge Presiding at Spring Term 1867, of Martin Superior Court of Law, delivered in a case involving the question of validity of the Stay Law of the General Assembly, passed at its present Session, entitled, An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the mode of pleading therein of the people. In the matter of William H. Hughes, recently decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, it is held that the Convention of 1865 "was a rightful Convention of the people," but the Court declined to enter upon a discussion of the extent of its powers. It having been decided then, that it was a rightful Convention, the question arises was it unlimited or restricted in its powers. Neither the proclamation of the President of the United States authorizing it to be called, or the proclamation of the Provisional Governor calling it, attempted to limit its powers. Many of the ablest minds in the Convention of 1865 held that a Convention of the people could not be limited, even by an act of the Legislature calling it into existence, upon the principle that no limitation can be imposed upon the people when assembled in their sovereign capacity, a Convention in theory being but such an assemblage of the people. But however this may be, no limitation of power was attempted to be placed upon the Convention by the President, who, through a Provisional Governor provided "that the people might in a quiet and orderly manner elect delegates to a Convention."

"The people upon that invitation assembled in Convention and passed certain ordinances, and among them one entitled 'an ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein,' and by the 24th Section thereof, provided that 'the General Assembly shall have no power to repeal, alter or nullify this ordinance until the third Monday in November, 1868.'"

The Convention subsequently provided for the election of members of a General Assembly, and made an apportionment of representatives in the House of Commons. The General Assembly then authorized to be elected, passed an act altering and modifying in essential particulars this ordinance, and in express words repealing so much of said ordinance as comes in conflict with said act.

The very grave and important question is presented, which of these is the law of the land, which is binding upon the Courts to administer, the officers of justice to execute, and the people to obey. Both come from sources entitled to our highest consideration and respect; but both cannot be obeyed, as they are repugnant to each other, and it is impossible to reconcile them. The General Assembly, in this position, has a body for whose opinions he should always have the highest regard, and whose action he should always sustain, if he can conscientiously do so. When his judgment is thus enlightened, and he clearly sees the path of duty and right, he must walk steadily, firmly, and fearlessly in it.

The Convention having been decided to be the law of the land, it will not be questioned that it had the power to amend the Constitution or even adopt a new one, which would have had binding effect upon all, even if it had not been submitted to the people for ratification. Whether under the circumstances, the Convention should have done so is a different question, and does not affect the question upon the power of the Legislature. Our present State Constitution furnishes evidence that a convention has the power to place a perpetual prohibition upon the action of the General Assembly, even in matters purely legislative in their character.

Section 42 is as follows: "The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws to amend the Constitution or even adopt a new one, which would have had binding effect upon all, even if it had not been submitted to the people for ratification. Whether under the circumstances, the Convention should have done so is a different question, and does not affect the question upon the power of the Legislature. Our present State Constitution furnishes evidence that a convention has the power to place a perpetual prohibition upon the action of the General Assembly, even in matters purely legislative in their character."

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"The people upon that invitation assembled in Convention and passed certain ordinances, and among them one entitled 'an ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein,' and by the 24th Section thereof, provided that 'the General Assembly shall have no power to repeal, alter or nullify this ordinance until the third Monday in November, 1868.'"

The Convention subsequently provided for the election of members of a General Assembly, and made an apportionment of representatives in the House of Commons. The General Assembly then authorized to be elected, passed an act altering and modifying in essential particulars this ordinance, and in express words repealing so much of said ordinance as comes in conflict with said act.

The very grave and important question is presented, which of these is the law of the land, which is binding upon the Courts to administer, the officers of justice to execute, and the people to obey. Both come from sources entitled to our highest consideration and respect; but both cannot be obeyed, as they are repugnant to each other, and it is impossible to reconcile them. The General Assembly, in this position, has a body for whose opinions he should always have the highest regard, and whose action he should always sustain, if he can conscientiously do so. When his judgment is thus enlightened, and he clearly sees the path of duty and right, he must walk steadily, firmly, and fearlessly in it.

The Convention having been decided to be the law of the land, it will not be questioned that it had the power to amend the Constitution or even adopt a new one, which would have had binding effect upon all, even if it had not been submitted to the people for ratification. Whether under the circumstances, the Convention should have done so is a different question, and does not affect the question upon the power of the Legislature. Our present State Constitution furnishes evidence that a convention has the power to place a perpetual prohibition upon the action of the General Assembly, even in matters purely legislative in their character.

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# MESSAGE

## President of the United States.

Returning to the House of Representatives, I delivered a bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the Relief of the Government of the United States."

To the House of Representatives:

I have examined the bill "to provide for the relief of the Government of the United States," and I am unable to give it my assent. I am unable to give it my assent because it is not in the interest of the people of the United States. It is not in the interest of the people of the United States because it is not in the interest of the people of the United States.

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whole-similarity of the ten States—all persons, of every color and condition, and every stranger within their limits—to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a colorable excuse for his conduct, and no man ever had a colorable excuse for his conduct. No man ever had a colorable excuse for his conduct, and no man ever had a colorable excuse for his conduct.

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districts or localities where ordinary law no longer adequately secures public safety and private rights. It will be observed that of the three kinds of military jurisdiction which can be exercised or created under our Constitution, there is but one that can prevail in time of peace, and that is the one of laws enacted by Congress, and in the name of the national power. That body of military law has no application to the citizen, nor even to the soldier, and it is not in the militia in time of peace. But this bill is not a part of that sort of military law, for it applies only to the soldier and to the soldier's conduct in the militia, and the military law provided by this bill applies only to the citizen and not to the soldier.

I need not say to the Representatives of the American people that their Constitution forbids the exercise of judicial power in any way but one, and that is by the ordained and established courts. It is equally well known that in all criminal cases a trial by jury is made indispensable by the express words of that instrument. I will not enlarge on the inestimable value of the right that is secured to every freeman, or speak of the danger to public liberty in all parts of the country which must ensue from a denial of either of these upon any pretence. A very recent decision of the Supreme Court has traced the history, vindicated the dignity, and made known the value of this sacred right to every citizen.

The Constitution also forbids the arrest of the citizen without judicial warrant, founded on probable cause, and this bill would authorize the arrest without warrant, at the pleasure of a military commander. The Constitution declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. This bill would authorize the deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

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tion that the war was and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to enforce the Constitution and laws; and that when the Constitution and laws were violated, the rights of the States and of individuals impaired, this resolution was adopted and sent forth to the world. It was a declaration of the rights of the people of the United States, and it was a declaration of the rights of the people of the United States.

The evils which spring from the restricted state of our Government will be acknowledged by all—its constant imperfections are impeded, capital is in constant peril, public securities fluctuate in value, and the peace of the country is in constant peril. To repudiate it now by referring to the States and to the individuals within them the rights which the Constitution and laws of the United States secure to them is a breach of our blighted honor for which I can imagine no excuse, and to which I cannot voluntarily become a party.

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No fire could have been better managed. Mr. McKenham's large brick factory was preserved, but east of it on Dick street, the large dwelling owned by Dr. Freeman, was saved by the determined stand taken by the citizens, with buckets and blankets. The stand was well taken and well maintained, and saved Dick street. The noble work done by quite a number of colored men under my own eye, deserves special mention. Were I to particularize, I should possibly omit some equally meritorious. Take it altogether, no fire of the same magnitude has been managed better. The origin of the fire is unknown. The heaviest losers are Messrs. Jos. Hollingsworth, B. F. Hollingsworth, Grocers, and Messrs. Wm. Overly and O. Houston, saddlers and harness-makers. There was no insurance on any of it, and it leaves quite a number very poor. We need not add that we deeply sympathize with the unfortunate ones.—*Ref. Sentinel, 1st inst.*

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner introduced a bill guaranteeing a republican government that would protect loyal people in the South; also to prescribe an oath.

A committee was appointed to equalize the pay of employees.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS was announced.

Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson made personal explanations, denouncing the false report of the committee on expenditures and intimating their acceptance of bribes.

A joint resolution declaring the municipal offices of Alexandria vacant, in consequence of the disobedience of Sherman's bill, was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Utah debate was sworn in. J. J. Stewart contests the seat of Charles E. Phelps, from Maryland.

Mr. Ward introduced a resolution asserting that an ex-member of the Cabinet declared in a public speech that the evidence in the assassination cases was obtained by suborning witnesses, and that there was no evidence against Mrs. Surratt. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, whereupon Mr. Ward withdrew it.

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An English citizen who wishes to establish a residence in the United States must deposit a sum of money as guarantee for the indigent party.

The Radicals in Tennessee accept the sobriquet of the "torch and turpentine party," and speak of their opponents as the "tar and feathers party."

Two fin-back whales came into Provincetown harbor last week. One of them was killed, but sank and could not be recovered. The other escaped.

Cold feet injure the general health; a cool head is a valuable possession; a cold shoulder is something that has to be occasionally employed.

The Louisville Courier announces that General N. B. Forrest is now preparing and will soon have ready for the press a book to be entitled "The Memoirs of Forrest's Cavalry."

An editor in Portsmouth, N. H., improves upon the numerous designs by which the great Lord Lovell has been deceived. He calls him the "cockeyed hyena of New Orleans."

A teacher in a public school gave a sentence to be written and properly punctuated. The boy gave the following as the result of his efforts: "The quality of mercy says, 'Shakespeare' is not strained."

It has been calculated that in Britain a salmon represents a value equivalent to that of a good sized sheep without imposing on any one the trouble of housing and feeding.

Under the head of spontaneous combustion a paragraph is going the rounds, telling of a man who caught fire from a cigar. It reminds us of the rhyme—

The fly on the ceiling—this case was the worst and the best.

Was blown all to bits with spontaneous combustion.

Belfast, Maine, people are hunting for gold in the vicinity under the direction of a medium. Circulating medium is what they are after.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BALE, 100 lbs. 10.00 @ 12.00  
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FERTILIZERS.—Are in fair stock, (with the exception of Peruvian) and there is a moderate business going in nearly all descriptions at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, \$85@90; Pacific Island, \$65@70; Patapago, \$65@70; Kailash, \$65@70; Manipulated do., \$60@65; Snowden's Manipulated do., \$75; E. C. Co's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Bang's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$60@65; Bang's Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, \$65; Bang's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Zells' Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65 @ ton.

Flour.—The market is at present very well supplied with Northern and Southern flour. There is only a light stock in the hands of dealers, and we are in a fair way to see a sale. No sales were made, except in the retail way, and we quote nominally at 75@80 cents per bushel.—*Flour*—Are in fair stock, and we quote nominally at 75@80 cents per bushel.—*Flour*—Are in fair stock, and we quote nominally at 75@80 cents per bushel.—*Flour*—Are in fair stock, and we quote nominally at 75@80 cents per bushel.—*Flour*—Are in fair stock, and



## Oppression of the South.

It is not with either the hope or expectation of arousing the spirit of liberty in our own people, or of bringing to the minds of the inhabitants of the Northern States, the fact of the rapid destruction of all rights heretofore supposed to be theirs, that we touch upon politics. We are too weak to offer resistance to those despotic encroachments, even if we entertained any idea of what we have before proven to be futile, and the evidences are too strong to suppose otherwise than that the Northern people are anxious for a strong government. The principles upon which the Constitution of the United States was formed are entirely overlooked or disregarded; and the passions of the moment, or the interests of capitalist are paramount to either a sense of right or constitutional restraints. The South has been deprived of every right which freemen ought to exercise, and the evident intention of all legislation is to destroy any and every thing connected with or tending towards State Sovereignty. We will not inveigh against these acts of the rabble, or what is worse, the demoralization of Congress. In our helplessness we care not how soon those who oppress us by their representatives, may find themselves deprived of all that makes real freedom. And in the telegraphic announcement of yesterday morning, we see an act for our own oppression, which must reflect upon its authors or their constituents. It is proposed to reach the poor and oppressed Southerner, by opening to the Federal Courts all claims over five hundred dollars. This doubtless was started by some northern shlylock, who has paid the vena Congress for its service; but we are ready to accept it, if it will only apply uniformly to all the States, whether belonging to the great and glorious Union, or to those now known as "rebels against the best government the world ever knew."

Experience has proven, if history demonstrates anything, that wealth and luxury are incompatible with free institutions. No country on the planet can begin to rival the Northern and Western States in material prosperity. Capitalist are wise enough to see that the masses will soon be clamoring for a legalized agrarianism; and before the mad passions of the unbridled populace shall demand a division of ill gotten riches, they are more than anxious that they may be protected from reaping the whirlwind to which their views and cupidities have made them sow. New England would gladly hail Sumner King or Emperor propped up by his edicts would protect its marine and manufactures, and the West peopled by foreigners; and those who, in malice forget their own freedom, are willing to inflict anything upon us for the moment. That "history is constantly repeating itself" is too true, all who read or study must admit, but it is only because men will not profit by the experience of ages, or that human nature is too weak to endure prosperity. It may be that there is enough virtue in the nation to return to Republican principles, but we can discover no remains of it excepting here among our crushed and despoiled people. And let us here regret that we find those who would, like Mr. Johnson of Maryland, sacrifice principle and manhood to the moloch of momentary expediency.—The Christian may as well compromise with Satan as a patriot and statesman yield right and principle to the passion, prejudice and power of depraved public sentiment and avaricious cupidity.

This malady of the mind has to run its course. The results of such a violent disease must shatter and destroy the constitution. The people of the North and West will awake, too late, to find that they have voluntarily given into the hands of unscrupulous power, every engine of despotic oppression to gratify a cowardly malice toward a brave people, once their brothers. Can we regret? With our chains, can we commiserate the forgers, when we behold them galled by manacles wrought for us, and by their own chosen masters, fastened upon them?

## Fish, Flesh, or Good Red Herring?

We read not long ago of a man who committed suicide because he discovered that he was his own grandfather by reason of the curious intermarriages in his family.—That man's genealogical tree was not half as much mixed as is the relationship between the States and the Federal Government. We used to think that the Federal Government was the child of the States, but Mr. Lincoln maintained, by a system of logic new to our politics, and in which artillery was substituted for the syllogism, that the States were the children and the Federal Government the tender papa.—Well, the result was that in the grand family scuffle, the papa, according to Mr. Lincoln, slightly prevailed, and brought back the erring children. They have "sung rather small" since then, and have not had much to eat. But since Mr. Lincoln's death the family repudiate the relationship entirely, and say the States are neither the father nor the children, and that they are not in the family at all—that in fact, they are not States, and that they are nobody; though just as a matter of kindness they are allowed to pay taxes. Thus the States, after rejoicing for many years in a sense of paternity, were staggered by the conviction that their own child was their father, and subsequently were totally demoralized by the assertion that there was no relationship between them, and finally caved in and became idiotic under the theory that they really have no existence. It certainly is pardonable in small politicians, under such circumstances, to be bewildered, and we seriously doubt if the larger ones can clearly understand and point out the true situation.

Seriously, we think that the Supreme Court of the United States ought to be called upon to decide the question of the status of the Southern States. It would be a very easy matter to send up a case which would present the question.

Let the defendant in the tax case which

was decided at Raleigh recently, for example, remove the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the ground that there is no such sovereign State as North Carolina to which he is bound to pay taxes, and let that tribunal decide whether such is the situation. If Congress is right, there is no State of North Carolina, which can exercise the sovereign power of taxation, and the people ought to know it and save their money.

If Congress is not right, then the people of North Carolina are not bound by their military bill.

It is very likely, if the Supreme Court should decide favorably to the South, that Congress would immediately abolish the Supreme Court, and, perhaps, hang the Judges; but that would not hurt us, and they would have the responsibility on their shoulders. By all means let the question be carried before the Supreme Court, and let us put the responsibility of all the evils that surround us where it justly belongs.

## Natural History and the Infernal Regions.

Professor Agassiz delivered a brilliant lecture on the "Monkeys and the native inhabitants of South America," at the Cooper Institute, in New York, last Tuesday evening. We think the Professor might find an equally interesting subject nearer home, and in the same line of natural history. The applause might not be so hearty, but a lecture on "The Hyenas of North America," would, in loyal hands, be very thrilling.

On the same evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Wm. Lloyd Garrison lectured on Impachment, and used, naturally, the objects most familiar to his own mind for illustration. For instance, in a strain of angelic truth and clarity, he said that Milton must have had a clairvoyant vision of the late rebellion, when he wrote that part of Paradise Lost devoted to the rebellion in Heaven, inasmuch as it was only necessary to change the names as follows: viz: for Satan, read Jeff. Davis; for Belial, A. H. Stephens; for Beelzebub, Mason; for Lucifer, Gen. Lee; and for Pandemonium, the South. Milton represented other characters in that rebellion, to which Mr. Garrison does not allude, perhaps from a sentiment of reverence.

It is a curious fact that in the Heavenly City of Boston, in the year 1835, Mr. Garrison was stripped and dragged through the streets with a rope around his neck, for trying to make an abolition speech, and in Charleston, in 1866, he enjoyed a jubilee.

## How Is This?

It used to be a source of pious indignation amongst our civilized and refined Northern brethren, that the Halls of Congress were continually being defiled by the ruffianism of Southern blackguards, who carried into that national arena the evidences of their barbarism, &c., &c., &c. The Southern ruffians, the barbarians who dealt in human flesh (with New England) have been denied the blessed privilege of sitting in the national councils with their civilized and refined Northern brethren for lo! these many years, but the improvement in morals, which ought naturally to have appeared in Congress during the interim, is not particularly observable after all. In testimony whereof, attention is directed to the Senatorial discussion reported in the telegraphic column of the Journal of yesterday. The Senator from Massachusetts, who once fainted at the ruffianism of one of the barbarians, valiantly denounced Secretary McCulloch as the perpetrator of a wilful and deliberate lie in an official paper from his Department; whereupon the valiant Senator was himself, in turn, denounced for doing ditto by the gentle Sherman; and the debate taking a wide range, culminated in what another Senator termed "four-mouthed abuse." The cause of the trouble was, of course, some new project to rob the barbarians of their remaining pitance.

Farmers' Club of Spring Garden and Rocky Point.

This useful Association continues to hold its monthly meetings with much regularity, and with marked benefit to the farming classes. The February meeting was held on Thursday last at the residence of Mr. James Durham. In another column of this paper will be seen some important proceedings of the Club at the last meeting, on an Agricultural College in North Carolina, and disapproving the recent Act of the Legislature in appropriating to the University the land scrip donated to this State by Congress for Agricultural purposes.

A valuable plan of this Club is not merely the discussion, at its regular meetings, of mooted questions in agriculture, but time is set apart to the hearing of essays and addresses on agricultural subjects from different gentlemen, some of whom are, and others are not, members of the Club. At the meeting on Thursday last our talented young townsman, Samuel A. Ashe, Esq., addressed the Club by invitation. It was his debut as a public speaker in New Hanover—made among his many warm friends in and about Rocky Point, and it was very successful—all that his friends could desire—plain, practical and forcible. He showed clearly that agriculture is the basis of our future prosperity—diluted with force upon the magnitude of the interests at stake, and how greatly each one of us is affected by the condition of agriculture in our midst. The great question of the day—the labor system—was dwelt upon in appropriate terms. Mr. Ashe made an excellent address, and the thanks of the Club were tendered him.

An Irishman addicted to telling queer stories, said he saw a man beheaded with his hands tied behind him, who directly picked up his head and put it on his shoulders in the right place.

"Ha! ha! ha!" said a bystander. "How could he pick up his head when his hands were tied behind him?"

"An' sure what a purty fool ye are!" said Pat. "Couldn't he pick it up with his tath? Away wid yer botheration."

A thick-headed squire, being worsted by the Reverend Sydney Smith, in an argument, took his revenge by exclaiming: "I'll have a son who was an idiot, I would make him a parson."

"Very likely," said Sydney; "but I see your father had a very different opinion."

A doctor's wife attempted to move him by her tears. "Ann," said he, "tears are useless. I have analyzed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chlorate of sodium and water."

[REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL.]

## AN ACT

To enable the City of Wilmington to provide for the payment of the debt of said City contracted prior to the year 1866.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of paying or providing for so much and such part of the debt due by the City of Wilmington, contracted prior to the first day of January, A. D. 1866, as the Board of Aldermen of said City shall determine. The City of Wilmington is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds of said City, severally of such sums or denominations, payable at such time or times respectively, drawing interest at such rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, of such form and tenor, and transferable in such way as the Board of Aldermen of said City shall deem most judicious, the said bonds shall be in and to the effect of either by sale or in exchange or substitution for any debt contracted as aforesaid by said City, for less than par; Provided, That said bonds shall not be of a less denomination than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington are hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be their duty, to provide for the payment as well of the principal money as also of the accruing interest of the Bonds to be issued under the power granted in the preceding section, by annually laying particular taxes for these special purposes on all the persons and subjects of taxation on which said Board of Aldermen now are or hereafter may be authorized to lay taxes for any purpose whatever; and such taxes shall be collected and specially and exclusively applied to the redemption and discharge of the interest and also of the principal money of such Bonds, and so much thereof as may not be annually required to pay such interest, and can not be applied in discharge of the principal money of said Bonds, shall be so invested as to secure the payment of such principal money upon the maturity of said Bonds. For the purpose of ensuring the due investments of the amount to be collected from year to year and applicable as aforesaid to the payment of the principal money of said Bonds, the Board of Aldermen aforesaid shall appoint some suitable person to be styled "Commissioner of the Sinking fund of the City of Wilmington," whose duty shall be under such general rules and regulations as said Board of Aldermen shall from time to time prescribe to make investments of so much of the moneys collected as aforesaid as shall be applicable as aforesaid to the payment of the principal money of said Bonds, and to do and perform all such other services in connection with the debt of the City of Wilmington as said Board of Aldermen may prescribe, and such Commissioner shall give such Bond, and receive such compensation for his services as said Board of Aldermen may determine.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That none of the bonds authorized to be issued by the first section of this Act, shall be disposed of either by sale, exchange or otherwise for any purpose whatsoever, other than that declared in said section, nor shall any of said bond be applied either by sale, exchange or otherwise in satisfaction, discharge or renewal of any one of the class of debts referred to in said section, until such debt shall have been first duly audited and approved by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 27th day of February, 1867.

R. Y. MCADEN,  
Speaker House of Commons.

M. E. MANLY,  
Speaker Senate.

[REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL.]

## AN ACT

To protect Property sold under Execution from Seizure.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all cases where property shall be offered and exposed to public auction at execution sale, whether such execution be for the payment of a debt, or for any of the said courts of said State, before such sale shall take place it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or other officer having the execution or executions to summon a Justice of the Peace and two freeholders, in every case of such execution, when required to do so by the defendant, his attorney or agent, to be and appear on the day of sale, at the place of sale, and the said Justice of the Peace shall administer to the said freeholders the following oath: I, ———, do solemnly swear, that I am unconnected with both plaintiff and defendant in such execution, and that I will not prejudice towards either of the parties, and that I will view and examine in every case of such execution when required to do so, the property of the defendant, and assess at cash valuation each article of said property, impartially and to the best of my judgment and belief, so help me God.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That should said freeholders be unable to agree as to the value of all, or any of said property of said defendant, so levied on, that it shall be the duty of said Justice to act as umpire, and should such assessment be made, the duty of said freeholder to report the same to said officer, in writing, signed with their names, specifying therein the cash value of each article of property levied on, of every character whatever, and it shall be the duty of said officer to return such report, with said valuation, with the papers in the case.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That if any land or other article of property so assessed, shall be offered for sale under any execution or writ of *facias* or *creditor's execution*, or any other writ or process, the value of such property shall be assessed at three-fourths of its appraised value, that fact shall be taken and deemed by the Sheriff or other officer, in whose hands the process may be, to be conclusive evidence of a want of fair competition among bidders and of an unjust sacrifice of the property to the detriment of both the debtor and creditor, and it shall in that case, be the duty of the Sheriff or other officer to forward the sale of said property, and return the proceeds to the court from which it issued at its succeeding term, or if from a Justice of the Peace, then before some Justice of the Peace, within ten days, with an endorsement of the facts and "no sale," for the want of fair competition among bidders, whereupon *alias* process may issue, and the property shall again be advertised and offered for sale, and if again, it shall not bring three-fourths of its value, as appraised, the Sheriff or other officer shall make a similar return, and so continue from term to term, until there shall be sufficient competition among bidders to produce a fair sale.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That said Justice and freeholders shall be entitled to and shall receive from said defendant, one dollar each, for every day they may be engaged in making said valuation.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming in conflict with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 26th February, 1867.

R. Y. MCADEN,  
Speaker House of Commons.

M. E. MANLY,  
Speaker Senate.

[REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL.]

An Agricultural College in North Carolina.—Action of the Farmers' Club of Rocky Point and Spring Garden, New Hanover County, in Relation to the Appropriation by the Legislature, of the Land Scrip Donation.

At the regular meeting of this Club, held on the 28th February, 1867, the subject of a State Agricultural College, in connection with the recent Act of the Legislature, appropriating the Land Scrip to the University, was taken up and referred to the following members to report upon as a committee, viz: Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Dr. W. W. Lane, and Messrs. A. E. Hall, A. R. Black, James S. Hines and James Garrison. The committee, after due deliberation, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted by the Club:

"Whereas, By act of July 2, 1862, the Congress of the United States donated a large tract of public lands to the several States and Territories, for the purpose of establishing Colleges, to impart to the youth of the United States, the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes; and, ultimately, as may be plainly inferred, to dignify labor, by placing the student of agriculture upon a level with the student of the liberal professions; And whereas, The General Assembly of North Carolina has, by a recent act, transferred the Land Scrip to the University at Chapel Hill, the principal intention appearing to be, as may be inferred from the proceedings, to benefit the University, by replacing in some degree, the revenue lost by the effect of the sale of the land scrip; and the effect of the act, to place the student of the industrial classes, upon a level with the student of the liberal professions; And whereas, The General Assembly of North Carolina has, by a recent act, transferred the Land Scrip to the University at Chapel Hill, the principal intention appearing to be, as may be inferred from the proceedings, to benefit the University, by replacing in some degree, the revenue lost by the effect of the sale of the land scrip; 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